around it in an affectionate fashion that did him good, if nobody else. Yet, to-day the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Springer]. had stammered out some idea that he was a little afraid of being a free-trader himself. Why were gentlemen so anxious to show that they were not so much in favor of free trade! Why were detachments sent over to New York to give reassurances to doubting brothers? Why was it that the chairman of the committee on ways and means, that lofty and courageous citizen of Texas, who dared to explain his views everywhere, had gone to New York and declared that there need be no fear of free trade from him! Why had he swallowed words only four years old! Why was it that a crowd of Democratic newspapers were endeavoring to explain that. after all, they meant 40 per cent robbery themselves! [Laughter.] Why was it that the gen-tleman from Indiana [Mr. Bynum] was striving to show that his tariff was as big as the Republicans desired! Why did he violate the courtesy of debate in order to thrust that idea upon the public? It was because gentlemen on the other side had begun to hear from the people of the United States. It was because they recognized the fact that the people were in favor of the American doctrine of protection [applause on the Republican side ; that they were in favor of having the articles which the people of America used made by American workmen; and from new until election time the greatest effort of the gentlethe declarations they had so boldly made, and to show that Mr. Cleveland bimself was a genuine protectionist [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Springer had hoped that in these last moments of the debate there would have been the kindliest feeling prevailing, but the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Reed | had shown his usual peculiarity of speering and scolding the Demopratic side. That gentleman reminded him of Poo-Bah, who was born with a sneer and kept that expression to the day of his death. The gentleman had charged that the Democrats had the beginning of the debate. The minority of the committee on ways and means had come into the house, and, with a flourish of trumpets, had declared that if they could not amend the Mills bill they would offer a substitute.
Where, oh, where, was that substitute?
[Laughter.] The Democrats were not afraid to go to the country on the issue presented. On Saturday next the roll would be called, and that roll-call would be heard around the whole world. It would indicate to the people of the country that their representatives had been equal to the great emergency which confronted them-of reducing unnecessary taxation. In November next the popular voice would be heard in the triumphant re-election of Grover Cleveland.

This closed the discussion and consideration of the bill in committee of the whole, and, upon motion of Mr. Mills, it was reported to the House with a favorable recommendation amid hearty applause from the Democrats. Its further consideration was then postponed until 11:30 Saturday morning.

Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, as a question of privilege, called up the Allentown public building bill and the President's veto message. The report of the committee was read, recommending that the bill be passed notwithstanding the veto. The House refused to pass the bill over the veto-yeas 141, nays 84-not the necessary two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for consideration of bills reported from the committee on military

Proceedings of the Senate:

Washington, July 19 .- The House bill to accept and ratify an agreement with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians on the Fort Hall reservation, I. T., was reported and passed with an amendment. The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed:

House bill appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Opelousas, La.; the House bill to for one additional Associate of the Supreme Court Dakota, with an amendment; Senate bill amendatory of the act of 18th June, 1888, as to postal crimes (declaring nonmailable all matter, on any part of which, ex-terior or interior, indecent, lewd, defamatory or threatening delineations, epithets or language is written or printed); the Senate bill probibiting members of Territorial Legislatures from holding certain offices; the Senate bill reileving municipalities in the Territories in certain cases (authorizing village and city corporations to issue bonds for necessary improvements to an amount not exceeding 4 per cent. of the assessed valuation, in addition to their bonded indebtedness of 1st of January, 1888); the House bill supplementary to the Pacific railroad acts (with amendments).

Mr. Chandler modified the resolution offered by him on the 12th of June, directing inquiries into the election of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, and, on motion of Mr. Bisckburn, the credentials were taken from the table and placed on file. The resolution was laid on the table. The Senate then proceded to consideration of

executive business, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

## MINOR MATTERS.

Senator Blair's Bill Providing for Changes in the Naturalization Laws.

Washington, July 19 .- Senator Blair to-day introduced a bill declaring that hereafter no alien shall be admitted to naturalization until he shall have been a resident of the United States during the five years immediately preceding the application for naturalization papers, nor until he shall prove by two reputable witnesses that during these five years he has behaved as a person of good moral character, and shall also, in the presence of the judge, speak, read and write the English language with such | The suicide was a young man well thought of in intelligence and facility as to prove that he has the capacity to transact ordinary business in that language and by its use become well informed in the principles of the Constitution and the duties of an American citizen. No naturalized person, the bill provides, shall exercise the right of suffrage for one year after receiving his naturalization papers. Judges are forbidden to try more than twenty naturalization cases per day, and false swearing in such cases is declared to be sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the person's right to suffrage.

Gold and Silver in the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 19.-The Director of the Mint reports that for the year 1887 the product of gold amounted to \$33,000,000, and of silver to \$53,257,000. The coinage of the mints during the calendar year was \$60,379,151. Bars of gold and silver, manufactured, \$65,338,595. Total metallic stock in the United States on the 1st of June, 1888: Gold coins, \$592,129,702; gold bullion, in the mints, \$114,710,817; total gold, \$706,-840,519; silver dollars, \$297,099,790; subsidiary coin, \$76,400,842; silver bullion, in the mints, \$10,154,905; total silver, \$383,655,537; total gold and silver, \$1,090,496,056. Gold and silver used in the arts, \$19,880,000. The coinage of the world during the calendar year 1887 was \$124,-998,797 gold, and \$133,502,066 silver. The reported consumption of gold in the industrial arts in the world for 1886 was \$46,000,000 gold, and \$22,000,000 silver. The production of gold and silver in the world in 1886 was \$98,764,235

gold, and \$126,457,500 silver. Condition of Mr. Randall.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- Mr. Randall is slowly gaining strength, and it is thought he soon may be able to sit up in an easy chair. It has been suggested that Mr. Randall might possibly be carried to the House on Saturday to east his vote on the Mills bill. This would be too hazardons, and be will probably be paired on the bill on the foal vote.

General Notes.

Special to the Sadianaporis Journal WASHINGTON, July 19 .- J. H. Willard, of Bedford, who I've been here for several days, on

legal business, went to New York to-day. Albert Small, a Hagerstown, Md., who was the first man to ope ly advocate General Harrison for the presidential nomination, twelve years ago, is in the city. He says he has never seen a prospect so bright for Republicans as now, and sends greetings to his Indiana friends, and assurance of success for Harrison and

John A. Holman, of Indianapolis, is in the

Miss Jennie Irwin, of Indiana, a \$900 clerk in the dead-letter office, of the postoffice department, was to-day transferred to the third Auditor's office and promoted to \$1,000.

J. B. Cabell, of Kentucky, has been appointed assistant superintendent of railway mail service. The Senate, in secret session to-day, spent three hours considering the nomination of Samuel J. Bigelow, to be district attorney of New Jersey. Senators Edmunds, Evarts and some others opposed the confirmation vigorously, and it was rejected by a large majority. The Fuller case was not considered to-day, but will be taken up to-morrow.

"IT is a fact" that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood, overcomes that tired feeling. creates a good appetite and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

A Well-Known Young Politician Ends His Career with a Dose of Chloral.

Young Man Charged with Criminal Assault Upon a Woman-Found Dead in the Woods-New Castle's Natural-Gas Wells-Notes.

INDIANA.

James E. Walsh, of Greenfield, Dies from an Overdose of Chloral, Special to the Indianapolis Journal

GREENFIELD, July 19 .- At 7 o'clock this evening James E. Walsh suddenly died, and it is thought his death was caused by an overdose of chloral. He had been on a protracted spree for three weeks, and was taking a course of medical treatment, as he had been suffering from delirium tremens for some days. He ate supper, however, at the usual time, and appeared better. His nurse being absent for a short time, it is men on the other side would be to explain away supposed he took the contents of a bottle of chloral at one dose. The drug was being given him in small doses to quiet his nerves. He claimed to the nurse, however, that he spilled the chloral, but his condition was such that he was hardly accountable for his actions. Mr. Walsh was a young man, being only thirty-three years of age, but he was quite a prominent member of the Democratic party. He had been deputy prosecutor, twice reading clerk of the State Senate, and two years ago was the Democratic candidate for the Senate from Hancock and Rush countles, but was defeated by A. M. Kennedy, of Rushville. He was intelligent, well educated, kind-hearted and generous, but a victim of intemperance.

New Castle's Natural-Gas Wells.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW CASTLE, July 19 .- The first gas well at New Castle was drilled in February, 1887, and was a failure. A few months later another well was put down, developing a very small find of gas; immediately following two more wells were sunk, both failing to develop any gas, but after four successive failures the citizens, with commendable enterprise, continued prospecting, and on Tuesday morning, July 17, the eighth well was developed, the four last being good producers, especially the latest, which is pronounced among the best wells in the country, and is deeidedly the test yet developed in this county. New Castle airerdy has two miles of mains from well No. 5 alone; Nos. 6, 7 and 8 not yet being utilized. The last three wells are all good producers, and when connected with the will furnish a plentiful supof gas for all purposes and needs of New Castle. At no place in the State has a more determined and persistent effort been made to find a supply of gas than in this city, and the same enterprise that has been shown in the development of gas will make itself felt in securing and encouraging manufacturers and industrial enterprises, and the dawn of prosperity is breaking upon New Castle. No effort has been made to exaggerate the extent of the last find, but the citizens are very much gratified. New Castle is the county-seat of one of the banner counties in the State. It is beautifully located, and has railroad facilities equal to any city in the State, and, with the benefits of a bountiful supply of natural gas will be found in the front rank of the progressive towns in the famous Indiana gas belt. New Castle already has a number of manufactories, employing large numbers of hands, and the assurance of plenty of cheap and convenient fuel will tend to multiply these industries, and insure for it a prosperous, healthy and permanent growth.

Charged with Criminal Assault. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, July 19.-Henry Park, a tough young man of this city, was arrested to-day by officer Frank Lines, on charge of attempting a criminal assault upon a servant girl named Lydia O'Brien, who was taken into the country a night or two ago by a young man named Charles Garner, who compelled her to get out of his buggy and get into Park's conveyance. As she was climbing into Park's vehicle the scoundrel threw her down and in his attempt to force her to submit tore nearly all the clothing from her person. By promises he induced her to get into the buggy and ride to the city, and again used violence to overcome her. The girl, who is a modest and highly-respectable young woman of nineteen, fought bravely in defense of her honor, and succeeded in preventing him from accom-plishing his purpose. He will be arraigned be-fore the Mayor to-morrow morning, and in the meantime is lying in jail. The officers claim to be in possession of evidence to prove that a conspiracy existed among half a dozen young roughs to ruin the girl, and the wonder is that she escaped.

Found Dead in the Woods.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WORTHINGTON, July 19 .- John Workman, a young man twenty-two years of age, whose home was a couple of miles north of Bloomfield, and who had been absent since Monday, was today found, a few hundred rods from his home, in a dense thicket, dead, with two bullet holes in the upper part of his stomach. His revolver, which was lying near him, with two chambers empty, showed that it was a case of suicide. the community.

Badly Injured by a Cow, Special to the Indianapolis Journal

ELKHART, July 19 .- Mrs. A. Martin, of this city, was crossing a lot containing a cow last night when the vicious animal attacked her, and probably injured her fatally. Three of the lady's ribs were broken, her face badly disfigured and severe internal injuries are reported.

Harry Hill, of Evansville, a young dairyman, struck a young horse, yesterday, and the animal kicked him in the side of the head, crushing his face and skull. He is in a comatose condition and will die.

On Friday evening, in Sterling township, Crawford county, a meeting of ex-soldiers and citizens was addressed by A. J. Goodman, a former Democrat, who will in November vote for Harrison and Morton.

W. P. Battorf, of Utics township, Clark county, on Monday threshed from a field of twenty-six acres, sown with Fulz wheat, the enormous yield of 1,040 bushels, or an average

of forty bushels to the acre. Albert Tow, a saloon-keeper, of Mitchell, has been adjudged insane by a medical examina-tion. The cause of his demented condition is on account of disappointment in love. He was a devoted slave to Miss Jessie Reed, who eloped from this place a few weeks ago with a drummer, and came to a halt in Bloomington.

ILLINOIS.

Gleanings from Exchanges and Cullings from Correspondence, Mrs. Agnes Boyd died at Kewaunce, Wednes-

day, at the advanced age of 105. J. E. Hudson, freight agent of the Illinois Central road, died at Springfield Wednesday. George Mitchell, alias Gebhardt, was arrested at Quincy Wednesday morning while in the act of placing a tie on the Chicago, Burlington &

At Pawpaw, Montague, the temperance ecturer, was sequitted, the court holding he had a right to use a revolver when attacked

Carroll Stokes, the ten-year old son of T. H. Stokes, editor of the Lincoln Times, was driving some cows to pasture, Wednesday, when the horse he was riding fell, injuring the lad so bady that he died in an hour.

Henry Shifferly, a farm hand, single, about twenty-three years of age, who lived a few miles west of Naperville, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been keeping company with a girl about fifteen years old, whose consent to marrige he had obtained. The father, however, opposed the proposed marriage bitterly on account of his daughter's age, and Shifferly

killed himself in consequence.

Business Embarrassments. CHICAGO, July 19 .- Thomas W. Hall & Co., of 48 Dearborn avenue. wool-dealers, made a voluntary assignment this afternoon to John Kin-The failure created much excitement in wool circles, as it was entirely unexpected, the firm being considered one of the most reliable in the city. During the last four years it is said to have lost money continually, chiefly on account of the decline in the wool market None of the members of the firm could be found, but the attorney thought the assets would amount to \$130,000, while the liabilities would exceed \$150,-000. The indebtedness is largely due to banks, and is secured by collaterals.

PEORIA, Ill., July 19.—The real estate belonging to the firm of A. G. Tyng & Co., grain-dealers of this city, has been levied on by the sheriff

upon an affidavit filed by Chas. M. Weeks & Co., of Knoxville, Ill., who shipped the firm eleven cars of oats, some weeks ago, for which they had not received any money. A. G. Tyne, the senior member of the failed firm, is noted as an oats speculator, this being his fifth failure. The total indebtedness caused by the five failures will foot up nearly \$1,000,000.

SHERMAN AT MARIETTA.

The Famous Ohio Senator Wins Fresh Laurels in Discussing a Well-Worn Theme.

MARIETTA, O., July 19 .- Ohio day has crowned the centennial jubilee with imposing laurels. Although the weather was forbidding, the streets have been massed with 15,000 people, and from the point where the fathers landed to the fair-grounds, one mile above, the sea of humanity surged. At the hall more than 5,000 lent a willing ear to Ohio's veteran Senator John Sherman, whose off-hand speech is a marvel of condensed historical statement which al will read for instruction. He said: "Ladies and Gentlemen-The very flattering

manner in which our Governor has introduced me to you rather disturbs the serenity of my thoughts, for I know that the high panegyric that he gives to me is scarcely justified to mortal man. We have faults, we all have failings, and no one can claim more than a fair and common average of honest purpose and noble aim. I come to-day as a gleaner on a well-reaped field, by skillful workmen who have garnered the crop and placed it in stacks so high that I cannot steal a sheaf without being detected. I can not utter a thought without having it said that I copied from some one else. I thank fortune I have no framed speech made, for if I had the speech would have been read or spoken to you in eloquent terms; but I only come with thoughts inspired by the great history we are called upon to review—a hundred years of this Northwest Territory. What a theme it is! Why is it that this favored country of 260,-000 square miles, and about 160,000,000 acres of land, has been selected as the place where the greatest immigration of the human race has occurred in the history of the whole world? Because there is no spot on this world of ours of the size of this western territory, where. within a hundred years, 15,000,000 of a free and noble people were planted, and where, at the beginning of the century, there was scarcely a white man living. I am glad it has been spoken by such eminent men as Senators Hoar, Evarts, Daniels, Tucker, General Ewing, and many other illustrious men; and remember, citizens Marietta, when I speak of this centennial exhibition, I do not mean that on the 15th of July only, but on the 7th of April and the 15th of July bound together in a noble wedlock. The time is not far distant when the proceedings of these two occasions will be printed side by side together, and there never will be found that there was any difference as to which was the day to be celebrated when both days were worthy of such celebration. Brooklyn and New York once had a great rivalry. No Brooklyn man could stand a man from New York, and vice versa. But as they both grew into such greatness they threw over the chasm that magnificent bridge, became reconciled to each other, and now you can meet a Brooklyn and New York man at the same table. And so Minneapolis and St. Paul-one counting future births and the other the gravestones as inhabitants-are growing so fast that soon they will be the Siamese twins. So I speak of your celebrations, as they will mingle together, and in the eloquent words spoken here on each of these occasions no man will ever think of them as divided. Senater Daniels claims that Virginia coded the title to the new Northwest. The Senator from New York says New York ceded; the Yankees in Connecticut claim that they ceded it; but, my countrymen, none of them had any title to the Northwest. There was no title anywhere when this settlement was commenced, except that title which God Almighty had given the Indian tribes of Amer-

ica. They owned and possessed it. How could King James transfer the title of this great continent across the Atlantic when he did not know there was a continent! There was one title which has always been acknowledged by civilized nations, and that is the law of con quest-that law which lays hold of a posse sion and holds on till somebody else can take it from them. Therefore it is that when the Northwest was opened, the only valid title was that of George Rogers Clark, who conquered this country from Great Britain. It was not Virginia that did it, and yet among the illustrious names who have been furnished by that magnificent State in the history of this country, there is no man among them this country, there is no man among them all that will have a higher renown in history than George Rogers Clarke. He, with his two or three hundred Kentuckians, for whom he had raised the money-borrowing it on his own credit-marched through that country, as Senator Daniels described, and subdued the British. Virginia is entitled to the honor of having this son, but it was George Rogers Clarke who gave its title to the Northwest. But the Indians' title was there, and how was it to be disposed off A treaty-the only effective one ever made-was arranged at Fort Harmar. and plans were made to get possession of the Indian land. The Indians always claimed they were cheated in the arrangement of the lines somewhere north of the center of Ohio. taking in about half of Ohio, and therefore it

was that the wars came on. You remember that St. Clair was defeated by the Indians and the British, who combined. The British were always at the back of every devilish movement that has been in the history of our country. [Applause.] In Judge Barnap's book is a full secount of how men were sent to the head tribes to arrange for peace. The Indians got the better of our brethren in this council, for when they were told that only a was wanted for some poor white settlers to keep them from starving. and that \$50,000 would be paid down and \$50,000 annually for twenty years, they replied that the Great Spirit had told them that they could just give the money to the poor settlers at Marietta; that the land was their brothers, and their ancestors before them. Every one of the old States contributed to the new Territory. In Marietta you must not claim all the honor of the settlement; you are entitled to the first, but not to all. Here Virginia reserved, not for her revenue, but for her soldiers, a large tract; the New York people made a reservation for themselves. New Jersey had her tract; Connecticut, when she surrendered her claim, kept out something that was to make the great Western reserve; Pennsylvania came down into Fairfield county, where General Ewing and I live. In the first forty years of the settlement of this State, nearly all the people were born in this country. The foreign population did not come in until nearly 1830, the Germans commencing then. So the new Territory drew strength from all these. There was the New England Puritan, who landed on the dreary coast of New England with his hard and severe ideas; there was the Virginia cavalier-well, I won't venture to say much about him in his presence (turning to Senator Daniels), but it was the Virginia type—gallant, brave. O I have the most profound respect for the Virginia gentleman of the old school, and the new, too. He was not the one to build up a community, and I am afraid if the darkies had not done the work it would never have been done. And the Dutch that settled New York, they were a good, plodding, sturdy, honest people, but they were not enterprising. Take Pennsylvania—they were Quakers; they could not fight to conquer the land, so what would they do? But when mingled with the Scotch-Irish they made a fine, vigorous race, but you had to mix them well, So with the Huguenots of South Carolina-brave. gallant Frenchmen who came here to worship God according to their own consciences. We had the choice blood of all these races, and this choice production sends its representatives all over the world, for I have traveled all over the world, in every State and Territory, and I never was in a village or hamlet but what some Buckeye came to me to say that he had seen me or heard me make a speech, and that was enough. [Applause.] Generally I have found them pretty well up to the head of the line, or else working pretty hard to get there. In the history of Ohio we have passed through three or four stages; first was the struggle with the Indians. This generation has not realized but I have lived long enough to know something about it in the northern part of Ohio. I saw the last Indian tribe leave the soil of Ohio, in 1845, the Wyandot nation. There was but the feeble remnant of the most powerful Indian tribe in the world. The next period was the clearing of cabins. Every homestead was a log cabin, no brick houses, no frame houses, except in town. The log houses in the clearing, the toilsome and exacting time; you talk about hard times now: I have seen the time when a man was glad to get

32 cents for a bushel of wheat, when eggs could

not be had, when the only way to get York

money was to drive horses and cattle

and sheep over the Alleghenies. The next step

telegraphs, when the canal ceased to exist. Now

I am done. I shall think, however, that I am

not through unless I reverently and devoutly

give thanks to the Ruler of the universe for all

the great good that has come upon this great

continent. Here we see the most wonderful re-

public in the world, born within a

hundred years, a great community, peo-

pling a continent, having every facility

in the world for homes; no landlocked monopoly

closing the door to the poor acquiring homes, or if it does, it should be broken down at every

hazard by wise laws passed from time to time. I reverently thank God for our homes, for our

great cities, for our State, and, more than all else, for our country."

Senator Sherman was followed by General Grosvenor, Hon. J. C. Lee, and other Ohio speakers. The sealing of the century box, copper lined, to be opened one hundred years hence. was publicly done with its contents, and thus closed the second great purely historical celebration at Marietta

ACTON CAMP MEETING.

Excellent Day's Services Yesterday-Arrangements for Children's Day on Saturday.

Correspondence of the I dianapolis Journal. ACTON, July 19. - The second day of services at Acton was, in every way, an improvement upon the first. The day dawned beautifully: and early were heard the notes of song and the words of prayer. The spirit of the meeting of Wednesday night seemed to be even more manifestly present in the early morning prayermeeting at 5:30, which was led by Rev. L. D. Moore, of Indianapolis. The meeting was well attended, and was a fitting preparation for the services of the entire day.

At 8 o'clock A. M. the speaking meeting held in the pavilion was one of interest and profit, led by Rev. Harvey Harris. The attendance was large, and truly an energetic religion was

At 10 o'clock a not very large number gathered in the pavilion to listen to a sermon by Dr. Asbury Lowrey, of New York, editor of "The Divine Life." Dr. Lowrey is a strong. robust looking man, who wears a crown of gray hairs. He has long been going about soul-saving. He is young in spirit, full of fire and the Holy Ghost. He took for his theme "I am crucified with Christ," based upon the passage of Scripture found in Galatians vi. 14. It was a searching sermon. The altar service following showed that a current of healthful thought was running through Christian hearts. One lady kneeled at the altar seeking purity of heart, and divine

blessing came down. At 2 o'clock the people again gathered at the pavilion, and listened to a strong sermon on "Prayer," by Dr. G. P. Jenkins, president of Moore's Hill College. After this stirring sermon Dr. Keen mounted the altar bench, gave an emphasis to what had been said in a warm exhortation, and with remarkable alertness the Christian people of the audience gathered at the altar, and certainly obtained what the good old Scotch brother called the "close grips" upon heaven. This meeting was the most fervent, earnest one of all the day meetings, in fact of any that had preceded it.

After a short intermission the bell sounded, calling together the children of the ground to their first meeting in the new tent, which has been dedicated as the "Young People's Tabernacle." Quite a little company of children assembled, and were entertained by Professor Hudson, who, everywhere he goes, is a favorite with the children. While all features of the work of the camp-meeting will be well looked after, the children's meeting is expected to be made a power for good.

In this connection it may be said that to-morrow will be one of the best of days; it will be children's day, and hundreds of children are expected, as arrangements have been made to run trains from Indianapolis, and satisfactory arrangements as to reduced rates from all other points. Many Sabbath-schools are expected in bodies. A train will leave Indianapolis on Saturday at 8 A. M., leaving the grounds at 6 P. M. The order of service for a part of Saturday 18 as

10 A. M.—Preaching by Dr. Lowrey. 1:30 P. M.—Women's meeting, led by Mrs. Dr.

2:30—Mass-meeting for children and young people, in which addresses will be made by Professor Hudson. Rev. Bitler, Dr. Lowrey, and Bishop Taylor, if he arrives. Mail is arriving for the Bishop, which indicates that he may be looked for on any train. One of the best of the services of the entire day was the young people's meeting at the new tabernacle. The service was made a sort of dedicatory one. At the ringing of the 6:30 bell Professor Hudson, at the head of a company of singers and workers, marched about the grounds, wakening the echoes of sacred song among the forest leaves. It was not a salvation army demonstration, but an impressive, attractive service. The number that gathered in the tabernacle was large, and at once the character of the work among the young people was stamped. The work is thoroughly organized and is running at high pressure.

W. V. Wheeler was called upon to give some account of the young people's meetings of the past. He said there had been work in trying to awaken an interest among the young. The culminating year of the past was when Thomas Harrison was here, when there were many conversions. The year following was one of inter-

est among the young people.

Dr. Tincher followed, and struck a responsive chord when he said that our expectations are great, but God is greater than our expectations. Eugene Staley, the converted policeman, of whom mention has already been made, told in a few words something of his wonderful con-

The service last night at 7.45, was a wonderful one. Rev. J. S. Bitler preached a powerful clear, close-cut sermon from the words "Ye must be born again." Upon the altar benches there fell the tears of penitence. Three came forward as seekers of pardon, and four of entire sanctification. Three were converted and two fully saved. As Dr. Keen says, this meeting is running on three tracks; one for conversion of sinners; one for the reclaiming of backsliders, and one for sanctification of believers. And the tide is rising. Acton camp-ground will soon be in a flame of divine fire.

Ill., and Miss Abbie Mills, of Pittsburg; arrived, making eight evangelists now on the grounds, with more coming. The force of home and foreign workers is on the increase. Mrs. L. O. Robinson, our own evangelist, is here and fell into the work. To-day's services will be as fol-

5:30 A. M.—Pprayer meeting, led by E. B. Rands. 8:00 A. M.—Speaking meeting, led by T. B. McClain. 10:00 A. M.—Preaching by Dr. Lowry. 2:30 P. M.—Preaching by Mrs. Robinson. 4:00 P. M.—Children's meeting. 6:15 P. M .- Young people's meeting. 7:45-Preaching.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Jefferson, Ia., on Wednesday, Grace Enfield, Myrtie Chandler and Carrie Bartlett, were drowned while bathing in Coon river. Their ages ranged from eleven to thirteen. The bodies have been recovered.

separation from his wife, Carrie, to whom he was married in 1873. As he was unable to take her on his cruises, she left him in 1877. The industrial home and school founded by

At New York, yesterday, Charles P. Howeil,

of the United States navy, obtained a decree of

the late Francis A. Drexel's daughters, near Bristol, Pa., was formally opened yesterday, 200 boys being transferred to the school from the St. John's Orphan Asylum in Philadelphia. Assistant Superintendent Smith, of the Ad-

ams Express Company at New York, twice attempted suicide yesterday. He raves constantly, and seems to imagine that the express company connect him with a recent heavy robbery. The man who represented himself as artist Remington, of Harpers Weekly, and who killed himself at Trinidad, Col., last week, has been fully identified as Caron Raymondston Rhoriska, of Germany. His father is a colonel in the German army, and of noble lineage.

At Leetonia, O., while repairing the Catholic schoolhouse, yesterday, the foundation gave way and the building fell, killing John Maguire instantly and fatally injuring James McKenna. There were eighteen men working under the building at the time, but fortunately the rest escaped uninjured.

Final preparations for the search for the treasure of the British sloop of war Braak, sunk near the Delaware breakwater in 1798. are complete, and the expedition will start today from Camden, N. J., on a large vessel, with ocean charts, maps and nautical instruments. The hulk is believed to contain \$20,000,-000 in Spanish gold. On Wednesday, at Washington, D. C., the two-

actor, who had often seen his father "make up" for the stage, endeavored to imitate him, using carbolic acid instead of grease paint. He smeared the acid all over his face and into his eyes. His condition is quite serious, and if he recovers he may lose the sight of both eyes. At Osceola, Ia., on Wednesday, an engine of

year-old son of Mr. Richard Stolte, a German

the narrow-gauge road from Des Moines, and a Burlington engine stood at right angles. The narrow-gauge engineer scratched his hand, which is said to signify that a scab is about. The Bur-lington engineer drew a revolver and fired at the was the canal system, which brought laborers other, but missing him, the ball broke a mirror into the country. Then came the railroads and | in a house near by. The narrow-gauge engineer then placed his engine across the Burlington track and secured his assailant's arrest.

Sensational Statement About Mrs. John A.

Logan. PITTSBURG, July 19 .- A special to the Times from Youngstown, O., says that Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan is at the home of her son, in that place, completely prostrated on account of the false reports published all over the country to the effect that General Logan's remains were to be removed from Washington. It is feared Mrs. Logan will not recover.

RAILROAD DYNAMITE CASES

Commissioner Hoyne Finds Evidence Sufficient to Hold the Men for Trial.

Members of the Grievance Committees Consider the Alleged Plot a Set-Up Job by the Pinkertons--Talk of Another Boycott.

CHICAGO, July 19 .- Much curiosity was ex pressed to-day as to what the defense in the Burlington dynamite case would be. At the opening of court, lawyer Donohoe for the Brotherhood, asked District Attorney Ewing if the prosecution rested its case. Mr. Ewing nodded his head affirmatively. "Then we rest our case." said Donohoe, "and are prepared to discuss proofs." Mr. Ewing declined to make any argument, saying: "We simply ask that the de fendants be held on the evidence."

After an earnest address by each of the two lawyers for the defense, Commissioner Hoyne

"The prosecution has presented a good probable case against the prisoners, and I should not be performing my duty unless I referred the charges against all the prisoners to the grand jury. It is for the grand jury to pass upon the men's guilt or innocence."

The court ordered that the amount of bail should remain as already fixed, \$5,000 apiece. Efforts to exempt engineer Godding from being beld over were ineffectual, as were also attempts to have his bail reduced. The argument of the defense was that there had been practically no evidence against Godding. Among the spectators who witnessed the conclusion of the trial was Assistant Postmaster Stevenson. The three prisoners, Broderick, Bauereisen and Godding were not allowed their liberty on bail. All three were arrested before moving a step. State warrants were used, the charge being bringing dynamite into the State of Illinois, contrary to law.

A member of one of the grievance committees now in session here said to-day that very little as done yesterday except receiving testimony which has been gathered relative to the dynamite conspiracy. "The testimony is not all in, said W. B. Huskey, chairman of the Chicago & Alton committee, "but we have enough to show that Bowles, Broderick, Wilson and Smith are all Pinkerton men. Pinkerton has had men in our organization for years, and they are getting in their work. We have also learned that not an ounce of dynamite has been exploded on the Burlington tracks. How do we know? We have men who know the effects of dynamite; men who have seen an engine blown all to pieces by a few ounces of dynamite in the city of Denver during the celebrated Denver & Rio Grande strike. One result of this meeting will be a full and free investigation of the alleged dynamite conspiracy. If any of our members are guilty they will be turned over to the authorities. We shall protect the integrity of our organization from enemies without and fees within."

The following resolution was adopted by the chairmen of the grievance committees and of the various railway systems who are in session here

While we do not withdraw a word of our denuncia tion of the use of dynamite, we don't want the publi to suppose we are condemning the men under accusaion. The exposures of the past few days show that many of the men under arrest were detectives under the direction of the infamous l'inkerton gang. It is easy to see how such villians could manufacture evidence against innocent men and put up jobs that would make unsuspecting men say and do things which could afterwards be tortured into the appearance of criminality. The whole business looks at this time like a policy adopted to injure and disgrace the workingmen who are on strike. We assure the public that we have no sympathy whatever with lawlessness, but we appeal to all fair minded citizens to withhold judgment against the men under accusation until they have been fairly tried in a court which knows the law and the rules of evidence, and which will administer New York, July 19.-The World says: "There

is only one feeling among the members of the

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this neighborhood in regard to the alleged dynamite conspiracy among members of the Brotherhood in Chicago. They are not willing to accept the fact that either Hoge or Murphy or any of the Brotherhood officers are guilty, and many men claim that the charges have been manufactured by Pinkerton men to divert public sympathy from the Brotherhood. 'The sentiment is universal, said H. H. Ross, an ex-officer of Division 105, of this city, 'that if the men are guilty they should be punished to the full extent of the law; but we do not take any stock in the dynamite story, and believe it has been concocted by the company and detectives to east odium on the Brotherhood. With regard to the salsoda and emery circular, we do not believe it was ever is sued by Hoge, for the simple reason that any man of ordinary intelligence must have known that he was rendering himself liable to the conspiracy laws. If such a circular was ever issued, it was done by a man of small intelligence, without the knowledge of any committee or the officers of the Brotherhood. The so-called confessions are evidently part of the scheme. However, if these alleged crimes are proved to be true, the Brotherhood, through its proper officers, will see that the parties are properly

"George W. Van Tassel, an officer of Division 145, of this city, and holding a position of trust on the New York Central, with which road he has been since 1863, said: 'The Brotherhood discountenances all violence, and if the men in Chicago are proved guilty of the crimes with which they are charged, I believe they should be severely punished. It seems strange to me, however, that the company has so recently received both Hoge and Murphy to represent the two Brotherhoods if they were the conspirators the company claims them to be. From what I know of our men, I know they condemn violence of every kind. If they have grievances which the company refuse to hear or mend, they strike; but that is all.' Many engineers were interviewed on all the lines, and they unanimously indorsed the views already expressed."

Another Boycott Threatened.

CHICAGO, July 19.-The Times will say tomorrow: "It will be news, perhaps, to the Burlington officials and its patrons, as well as to the public at large, to know that a move which is not only contemplated but practically determined upon in case the present efforts at settlement of the strike fail, is a renewal of the boycott on the road. The time of transportation of the great corn crop of the West is near at hand, and an effective boycott on the 'O' road at the time that the corn seeks transportation would undoubtedly be a very great disaster to the road. Should the strike not be settled soon on terms acceptable to the strikers, a most vigorous attempt to cripple the road in the transportation of crops may be expected. That is what will be done, said one of the most influential members of the Brother hood to-day. We have been willing to arbitrate or compromise from the start, and have endeavored to be reasonable in our position. We do not want to incommode the public in a business way or any other, but we must take extreme measures in cases in which only extreme measures will do. The Burlington, by its own report, is loosing millions, and its report is, of course, made as favorable, as possible; much more favorable, we think, than the facts warrant. The Brotherhood is able to keep the road losing money, and purposes to do it unless the strike is satisfactorily settled. Any one can easily imagine that a boycott in corn-moving time will not help the road very astonishingly in a financial way."

A dispatch to the same paper, from Aurors, says that Bauereisen was arrested on four warrants, which embody in substance the charges heretofore made of conspiring to injure or place in jeopardy life and property by means of dynamite. He was released on \$5,000 bond on two charges, and \$2,500 bonds on the others. The hearing will take place July 25.

Obituary.

FRANKFORT, July 19 .- Capt. John Seegers, of Madison township, this county, died very suddenly last night. He was a gallant soldier in the war for the Union, and one of the substantial farmers of this section of the State. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and an earnest worker for party success. He voted for Gen. W. H. Harrison in 1840, and expected to visit Indianapolis next week to congratulate the man of his choice in the campaign of 1888.

Expressmen's Mutual Aid Association. CLEVELAND, O., July 19 .- The biennial convention of the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association adjourned here to-day, after electing officers. A resolution was adopted reducing the salaries of division officers from 3 to 1 per cent; also, the following: "Resolved, That the managers of all the express com-panies interested in the perpetua-tion of the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association be requested to insist, as a condition for the engagement of each man employed, that

he shall become a member, either of the Ex-pressmen's Mutual Benefit Association or the Expressmen's Aid Society; provided he can pass the medical examination, and that his salary be not less than \$40 per month."

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Papers Read and Discussed in Convention-Large Attendance in the Music Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.-Several depart ments of the national educational convention held sessions yesterday. The department of kindergarten instruction was addressed by Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of San Francisco, in the absence of Miss Eudora Hamilton, of Indiana. The paper compared the kindergarten and common school systems, and argued that they were a necessary adjunct to each other.

In the department of industrial education the annual address, entitled "Some Limitations in Industrial Training," was read by President Fairehild, of Kansas. The secretary's report was also read, and the details discussed by M. C. Fernald, president of the Maine State College of Agriculture, and S. E. Richards, late superintendent of public schools, Washington, D. C. In the department of higher instruction, W. T. Harris, of Concord, Mass., read a paper on philosophy in colleges and universities. At the session of the secondary education department, Professor Nightingale, of Chicago, entered a plea for higher education for the masses, claiming that the high-school was a leveler of all class distinctions. Professor Nightingale was elected president for the ensu-

In the normal school department the chief interest centered in a paper read by Chairman S. S. Pair, of Indiana, on the normal school problem, which meant the relationship of the normal school with academic training. It was claimed that a fair academic knowledge was a fundamental principle of a good normal school development, and that this would be realized in the future.

Eight hundred teachers attended the first sassion of the department of musical instruction. A number of organ and vocal selections were rendered by C. H. Morse, of the Minneapolis Conservatory of Music, and F. E. Morse, of the Boston Conservatory. S. McBurney, of San Francisco, read a paper on and illustrated the merits of the tonic sol fa system. In a discussion of his paper it was shown that Eastern teachers generally opposed, while Western teachers favored, the system.

At to-day's session of the National Teachers' Association, "Current Criticism of the Public School System" was the theme for discussion. John W. Cook, of Normal, Ill., read a paper tending to refute charges that "schools fall to cultivate religious sentiment or teach morality. Miss Lizzie J. Martin, of Indianapolis, read a paper on the criticism that "schools fail to give reasonable mastery of subjects studied." A lengthy paper was read by W. E. Schetdon, of Boston, and a general discussion followed.

McKinley Not Wanted in the South.

Washington Special. The narrow-mindedness of Southern Democrats and the weakness of their stand on the question of protection was never better illustrated than in the action of Senator Colquitt and Representative Stewart, of Georgia, this week. The annual session of the Chautauqua Assembly is to meet at Piedmont, near Atlanta. on the 20th inst. The managers sent Senator Colquitt and Mr. Stewart a list of the public men they wanted to hear on popular subjects. In the list was the name of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio. Without any hesitation Mr. Colquitt crossed Mr. McKinley's name out, saying he did not want bim spreading his protection theories in the South, and as a consequence Mr. McKinley has received no invitation. The Georgia Representatives, when asked about Sepator Colquitt's action, united in approving it. The idea of suppression seemed to have nothing forbidding in it to these Democratic statesmen who owe their seats in Congress to the highest development of the art.

Destitution in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., July 19 .- People arriving here from the interior and northern part of the island report that the direct destitution is prevalent at the small hamlets which depend upon fishing for a living. A Rose Blanche correspondent says that pauperism has assumed the most alarming proportions. Sad tales of destitution and poverty come from Griquet. T. F. Thompson, who arrived here from the latter place yesterday, says that more than a third of the people are in a starving condition. Thirteen or fourteen families are living entirely on mussels. There are no fewer than 140 families without any means of subsistence, and the fights among those for such food as they can pick up along the shore are like those among ravenous beasts. The same condition of things exists at Quirpon and the neighborhood. The government has been petitioned to grant relief to the poverty-stricken natives.

Work of the Third Party.

Indiana Christian Advocate. It is more than twenty years since the first organization of the Prohibition party-just eighteen years since the first ticket was put in the field in Indiana-yet that party has never closed a single saloon or enacted a single law. Meanwhile, the prohibitionists acting through other parties have absolutely closed the saloons in Iowa and Kansas, and have so put them under restraint in nine other States that they are practically prohibitory, and yet there are men who exercise good judgment in other things who insist on maintaining that feeble, powerless party. Fortunately their number is few and rapidly decreasing, as every late election shows.

Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19 .-- Arrived: Wyoming, Celtic, from New York. FALMOUTH, July 19 .- Arrived: Schiedam. from New York for Amsterdam.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19 .- Arrived: Wilkommen Aller, from New York for Bremen. NEW YORK, July 19 .-- Arrived: Australia. from Hamburg: Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.

Never Hit It Off.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Of course, since General Greely scheduled the 14th, 15th and 16th of July for the bottest period of the summer, the perverse weather had to go and turn out a comparatively cool and pleasant temperature for these three days. There seems to be an irrepressible conflict between Greely and the weather.

A Word to St. John. Indiana Christian Advocate.

Hon. John P. St. John does himself no credit when he disparages the Republican platform on temperance. It is identical in spirit and almost in language with the platform adopted in Iowa in 1878, and on which all temperance men wheeled into ranks and secured the prohibitory

An Effective Campaigner.

Albany Times (Dem.) W. H. English, of Indiana, is taking part in the Democratic canvass with great effect. Mr. English is one of those party men whose appearance is a great encouragement to the other side.

A Hint to the Democracy. Philadelphia Inquirer. If our Democratic friends want to strike a

popular chord at the right time let them declare

for free sugar now, in the height of the preserv-

Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROLAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street.